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ABSTRACT

This report of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources recommends that the Senate pass the Comprehensive Child Development Centers Act of 1987, S. 1542. The bill amends the Head Start Act to provide for the establishment of several child development centers designed to encourage supportive services for infants and young children from low income families, in an attempt to prevent educational failure and reduce the likelihood that young children will be caught in a cycle of poverty. The report provides information on the following: (1) background of the bill and the need it addresses; (2) major provisions of the legislation; (3) result of committee vote on the bill; (4) cost estimate from the Congressional Budget Office; (5) regulatory impact; and (6) print of the section of the existing law that would be amended. (PS)

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SENATE

REPORT
100-141

THE COMPREHENSIVE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTERS ACT

AUGUST 3 (legislative day, JUNE 23), 1987.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1542]

The Committee on Labor and Human Resources, to which was referred the bill (S. 1542) to amend the Head Start Act to provide for the establishment of several comprehensive child development centers designed to encourage intensive, comprehensive, integrated and continuous supportive services for infants and young children from low-income families which will enhance their physical, social, emotional, and intellectual development and provide support to their parents, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

I. INTRODUCTION

On July 22, 1987, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources ordered reported an original bill, S. 1542, to the full Senate. The bill was reported unanimously. The bill was sponsored by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Chairman of the Committee, and co-sponsored by Senators Matsunaga, Simon, Dodd, Harkin, Adams, Weicker, Stafford, Mikulski, Pell, Metzenbaum, and Bingaman.

S. 1542 may be cited as the Comprehensive Child Development Centers Act of 1987. This bill amends the Head Start Act in order to authorize the establishment of Child Development Centers which will provide early, comprehensive and continuous services to economically disadvantaged children. The Centers must provide services beginning at the pre-natal period and extending until the child reaches compulsory school age. The goal is to prevent educa-

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tional failure by addressing the medical, psychological, institutional, and social needs of infants, young children and their parents. The bill is also intended as a preventative measure to reduce the likelihood that young children will be caught in a cycle of poverty.

II. Background and Need

The number of disadvantaged children in American society is increasing rapidly. According to some recent evidence:

Forty percent of the poor in America are children.

Twenty-four percent of all children live below the poverty line.

Nearly sixty percent of children born in 1984 will live with one parent before age eighteen.

In some cities, half of the children born in 1984 will live in poverty before reaching the age of eighteen.

This increase in poverty has wide-ranging consequences. Not only do poor children face greater health and nutritional risks than their more advantaged peers, they are also more likely to experience poor school performance and behavior problems and thus face the possibility of lost educational, social, and intellectual opportunities. These losses are not limited to the childhood years. Addressing the problems of economically disadvantaged children is complicated because the children are usually part of a family that is also disadvantaged. According to one recent study, "these families usually have multiple and interacting social, cultural, economic and physical problems which prevent them from achieving, a satisfactory level of functioning." Children born into disadvantaged families are often further disadvantaged because their parents may be unable to provide the optimum care and nourishment. Too often childhood poverty foreshadows a lifetime of poverty and dependency. For policymakers the choice is clear: either ameliorate the effects of poverty for those who are born into it or deal with the consequences when they are adults.

Public policy efforts to improve the prognosis for children from high-risk environments have been commonplace since the 1930s. Nursery school programs with broad goals of raising parent morale as well as improving the health and nutritional status of children were implemented under the Works Projects Administration. Greater emphasis on boosting the educational attainment of these children soon followed. A number of early intervention programs, most notably Head Start, were launched during the 1960s as part of the War on Poverty. The results of these early initiatives illustrated that early childhood programs were beneficial for all children, but that the effects are most profound for children living in poverty.

In recent years, evidence has continued to mount that carefully designed early-intervention efforts can yield productive returns. This evidence is based on both the results from well-designed small-scale research projects and on the data from large scale demonstration projects. This evidence, coupled with the growing problem of childhood poverty, has convinced the Committee on Labor and Human Resources to authorize a multi-year project designed to encourage intensive and comprehensive support services to chil-

dren and their families living in extremely poor areas. The goal is to prevent educational failure by addressing the medical, psychological, nutritional and social needs of infants and young children. By investing resources in this fashion, we will assure that the children will be fully prepared to enter kindergarten and increase the likelihood that their school years will be productive.

The evidence from well designed research studies show that high-quality programs with specific components, including family involvement, help improve the odds for children from low-income families. Research projects such as the Yale Child Welfare Research Program and the Clinical Infant Development Program provide clear evidence that both short and long-term developmental gains can be expected when coordinated comprehensive services are provided to infants. Other research shows that parenting groups can become vehicles for new social growth for mothers. The sharing of experiences provides a catalyst for adult personality growth, which, when channeled effectively, helps the mothers and fathers be more responsive to their infants.

In 1979, the General Accounting Office (GAO) reviewed a variety of developmental programs for low-income children and concluded that the programs provided lasting, significant gains. More recently, a study by the High/Scope Educational Research Foundation found that a high quality pre-school program resulted in fewer high school dropouts, increased post secondary education participation, fewer detentions and arrests, reduced teenage pregnancy rates, less welfare usage, and increased employment.

If there is a central theme to the research that has been completed, it is that early childhood programs for low income children should begin as early as possible in the child's life, should address a broad range of needs, and should continue until the child starts school. Programs must begin early because the first few years of a child's life have an enormous impact on personality formation, including the development of logical and linguistic skills, emotional balance, and the ability to establish social relationships. A comprehensive approach to the child and his environment recognizes that education alone is not enough: the inter-relationships between early environmental deprivation and later health, social, nutritional and academic problems are clear. It is impossible to improve educational outcomes without addressing other pressing problems that affect a child's ability to learn and grow. Finally, sustained assistance over a period of several years reinforces the advances made by the children and their families throughout the early developmental periods.

The federal government has long recognized the need for early intervention programs to help improve the life chances of low-income children. The most important expression of federal interest—the Head Start program—is now more than twenty years old. Head Start provides funds for a broad range of services for low-income children and their parents. The program was designed to test whether improving children's social and learning skills and health status, while involving parents as much as possible, would help the children break the cycle of poverty. Head Start's success in demonstrating the value of high-quality early childhood initiatives is well-known. The program has survived in a period of

budget cuts, has been the subject of many favorable studies, and is often cited as an example of a successful federal program.

Head Start is effective, but more remains to be done. Head Start programs generally serve children from ages three to five and available research suggests that child development services are most effective when they begin earlier. Fortunately, Head Start has provided us with successful models for early childhood programs with the Parent-Child Centers (PCCs) and the Child and Family Resource Centers programs.

The Parent-Child Centers have offered comprehensive child development and family support services for low-income families since 1967. The PCC projects provide a range of comprehensive services that improve the overall developmental progress of at-risk children, strengthen the parents' skills and understanding of parenting, and reinforce the institution of the family. Intended for children from birth through age 3, the PCCs are encouraged to use innovative approaches. Thus, the programs vary in terms of the number of days per week and hours per day they operate, the services provided, and their program designs. There are 36 centers, located in twenty-eight states, that provide services for approximately 4,500 children and their families.

The Child and Family Resource Program (CFRP) was funded as a Head Start Demonstration from 1973 through 1983. The program was intended to enhance child development by: (1) helping the child by helping the family, (2) focusing on developmental continuity through the early stages of the child's growth, (3) coordinating the delivery of comprehensive family services, and (4) developing individualized plans for services based on assessments of family strengths and needs. Like the PCCs, the CFRP was intended to test different models. However, all CFRPs had a home visiting program for families with infants aged 0 to 3, with complementary center based activities. Participating children transferred to affiliated Head Start programs after age 3. Services continued to follow participating children until age 8. There was considerable variety among the programs, with differing frequency, focus and content of home visits, varying levels of integration with the affiliated Head Start programs, and a variety of professional support beyond the family workers.

A similar progam, this one launched by the private sector, is the Beethoven project undertaken in Robert Taylor Homes, a Chicago housing project. This project will provide intensive and comprehensive support services to all of the children born after January 1, 1987 in the six buildings of the Robert Taylor Homes which comprise the catchment area for the Beethoven Elementary School. The project will provide complete prevention services to the children in an effort to avoid conditions which are likely to lead to later, more intractable problems. The services offered by this project will include: health services (including pre- and post-natal care), infant screening, a family drop-in center, community information sharing and public education, home visitors referrals, home day care providers, Head Start, and a program of collaboration among existing state and local social service efforts. The Beethoven project goes further than any other prevention program. It is the first effort that seeks to ensure that every child entering kinder-

garten at a specific school will be fully prepared for school and thus able to take full advantage of the educational system.

The Comprehensive Child Development Centers Act builds on the successful elements of these programs and the available research evidence. Projects funded under this law must: (1) intervene as early as possible in the child's life, (2) involve the whole family, (3) provide comprehensive services to address a wide range of needs, and (4) provide continuous services from birth to the age of compulsory school attendance. Programs may, at their discretion, serve children of any age between birth and compulsory school age. There is no single model or design intended for the local projects. The Committee intends that sponsors will, within the framework laid out by the law, design projects that best meet local needs and conditions.

Under this act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized to enter into contracts with eligible agencies to establish Comprehensive Child Development Centers. At least 10 centers are to be funded, but not more than 25. The Secretary is to ensure that at least several of these projects are located in rural areas. Recognizing that the number and quality of applications will vary, the Committee decided not to specify a number of rural based projects. However, the Committee intends that a reasonable number of funded centers will be located in rural communities.

A wide range of agencies are eligible to establish Comprehensive Child Development Centers. According to the law, eligible agencies include a Head Start agency, any community-based organization, an institution of higher education, a public hospital, a community development corporation, or any other public or private non-profit agency or organization specializing in delivering social services to young children. The Committee is less concerned with the precise type of agency that submits an application than it is with the experience and/or potential the agency has in working with community groups in the delivery of services to younger children. Clearly Head Start agencies are eligible and experienced in this regard, but the Committee intends that a substantial number of other organizations will also be funded. However, the Committee also intends that organizations not currently administering a Head Start program must design a program that includes components modeling the PCCs, CFRP and the traditional Head Start program.

In submitting an application, potential CCDCs must describe the target population and the services to be provided. The agency must provide assurances that a comprehensive array of services will be available. For infants and young children, the required services must include, but are not limited to: infant and child health services; child care; early childhood development programs; early intervention services for children with or at-risk of developmental delays; and nutrition services. For parents and other family members, services must include to: prenatal care; education in infant and child development, health nutrition, and parenting; referral for education, employment counseling and training, assistance in securing other basic social services.

The Committee recognizes that few agencies will (or should) attempt to provide such a comprehensive array of services themselves. Thus, applicants are required to describe the extent to

which they will coordinate and utilize service existing locally. The intention is that the CCDCs should coordinate and expand and not duplicate existing services. Indeed, the Committee intends that the Secretary should take steps to ensure that needless duplication of services does not occur.

Potential CCDCs are required to have an advisory committee consisting of participants in the program, individuals with expertise in furnishing services the program offers, and representatives of the local community. Participants in this context refers to parents of infants and children. The Committee intends that parents will play the visible and vital role in the CCDCs that they do in the Head Start program itself. Some organizations may already have an advisory board in place that meets these criteria. In these cases, it is not necessary that a new advisory panel be established.

To help organizations design a CCDC, the Secretary is authorized to make planning grants to eligible agencies. This grant is intended to enable new or small organizations to develop a complete proposal for a CCDC. It is the intention of the Committee that these planning grants be awarded to economically disadvantaged agencies. Through this mechanism, the Committee intends that some organizations, such as those in rural areas, that may lack the size and stature to propose a comprehensive center will be encouraged to design one. Planning grants are limited to $35,000 and no more than 30 planning grants may be awarded. The end-product of a planning grant for any recipient agency should be a comprehensive operating grant proposal to be submitted to the Secretary.

Both the planning operating grants require a 20 percent non-federal match by the recipient organization. The non-federal contribution may be in cash or in-kind fairly evaluated. The non-federal share is designed to provide evidence of local interest and commitment to the undertaking. In making operating grants, the Committee intends that the Secretary will consider the likely ability of the sponsoring organization to provide the required non-federal share for the full five year authorization period. Such an indication will provide evidence of long-term local commitment.

The Committee is very interested in evaluating the results of these initiatives and has included requirements for a comprehensive evaluation by the Secretary. The Committee encourages the Secretary to take great care in designating the evaluation and to work closely with the CCDCs to ensure that the best possible analysis is done. The Secretary may require each local project to submit reports as necessary. The Committee intends that the Secretary will require each CCDC to commission an annual third-party evaluation of its operation and impact on the beneficiaries.

This section of the Head Start Act is authorized for five years, from fiscal year 1988 to 1993. The authorization for the Head Start program itself expires on September 30, 1990. It is the Committee's intention that this section of the Head Start law be carefully reviewed as part of the Head Start reauthorization and that it be reauthorized concurrently with the basic Head Start program in the future.

III. Major Provisions of the Legislation

Section 1: Title.

Section 2: Purpose—to provide financial assistance to projects on a multi-year basis designed to encourage intensive and comprehensive supportive services for infants and young children from low-income families which will enhance their physical, social, emotional and intellectual development and provide support to their parents and other family members.

Section 3: Adds a new section to the Head Start Act (Sec. 658).

Sec. 658(a): Secretary will enter into contracts with at least 10 but not more than 25 eligible agencies.

Sec. 658(a)(3): Factors to be considered by the Secretary in makeing awards.

Sec. 658(b): Authorizes planning grants to help agencies design comprehensive child development centers. Outlines information to be included in the application.

Sec. 658(c): Authorizes operating grants to eligible agencies to pay the federal share of carrying out projects of intensive and comprehensive supportive services for low-income infants, young children, parents and other family members. Requires some awards in rural areas. Outlines requirements for agencies that wish to sponsor CCDC's. Lists services potential CCDC's must offer to children and their families. Requires an advisory committee for each project.

Sec. 658(d): Establishes matching requirements (20 percent required local match, in kind services or cash). Limits size of planning grants to $35,000.

Sec. 658(e): Evaluation by Secretary of Health and Human Services and by local projects.

Sec. 658(f): Submission of report to Congress.

Sec. 658(g): Authorizes $25 million a year for fiscal year 1988 to fiscal year 1993.

Sec. 658(h): Definitions.

IV. Votes in Committee

No amendments were offered to the bill in Committee and the Committee voted unanimously to report the bill favorably. No roll call votes were taken pertaining to this bill.

V. Cost Estimate

U.S. Congress,
Congressional Budget Office,
Washington, DC, July 29, 1987.

Hon. Edward M. Kennedy,
Chairman, Committee on Labor and Human Resources,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for the Comprehensive Child Development Centers Act of 1987, as ordered reported from the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources on July 22, 1987.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

EDWARD M. GRAMLICH,
Acting Director.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: S. 1542.

2. Bill title: Comprehesive Child Development Centers Act of 1987.

3. Bill status: As ordered reported from the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, July 22, 1987.

4. Bill purpose: The purpose of this bill is to establish and authorize through 1993 a new federal grant program to provide financial assistance for comprehensive child development centers and to authorize a study to evaluate those programs. These grants are subject to subsequent appropriations action.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government:

[By fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Authorization levels:						
Comprehensive child development centers	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Evaluation					.5	.5
Total authorization level	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.5	25.5
Estimated total outlays	11.5	23.5	25.0	25.0	25.5	25.5

The costs of this bill fall in Function 500.

Basis of estimate: The authorization levels for the new comprehensive child development center grant program and the program evaluation are the levels specifically stated in the bill. The program evaluation is authorized for $1 million for 1992 and 1993. This estimate reflects the assumption that it is funded equally over the two years. The estimate assumes full appropriation of authorized levels at the beginning of the year. Estimated outlays reflect the spending pattern of similar Human Development Service programs.

6. Estimated cost to State and local government: Passage of this bill would not directly affect the budgets of state and local governments. These new grants, which require 20 percent of funds to come from nonfederal sources, would be made on a competitive grant basis to head start agencies, community-based organizations, or other public or private non-profit agencies specializing in delivering services to children. These matched funds could come from state and local governments.

7. Estimate comparison: None.

8. Previous CBO estimate: None.

9. Estimate prepared by: Deborah Kalcevic.

10. Estimate approved by: C.G. Nuckols (for James L. Blum, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis).

VI. Regulatory Impact Statement

While Senate rules require that a committee assess the regulatory, inflationary and paperwork impact posed by legislation upon which they issue a report, such a prediction is difficult in this case. The comprehensive child development centers authorized by this act will be established by application and thus the committee can make no exact estimate as to how many such centers will be established.

While exact estimates are impossible, certain assumptions may be made. The bill should have little or no inflationary impact. Its only potential effect on the economy would be a positive one since the bill is designed to prevent welfare dependency, and to promote self-sufficiency and educational achievement. Some oversight will be required for the new centers, however no extensive regulatory changes are likely. Finally, it is highly unlikely that this legislation will have a significant effect on the volume or flow of paperwork at the local, state or federal levels.

VII. Changes in Existing Law

In compliance with rule XXVI paragraph 12 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following provides a print of the statute or the part or section thereof to be amended or replaced (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981

[Public Law 97-35, August 13, 1981 (95 Stat. 357)]

* * * * * * *

TITLE VI—HUMAN SERVICES PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—Authorizations Savings for Fiscal Years 1982, 1983, and 1984

* * * * * * *

Subchapter B—Head Start Programs

SHORT TITLE

Sec. 635. This subchapter may be cited as the "Head Start Act".

(42 U.S.C. 9801 note) Enacted August 3, 1981, P.L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 499.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND POLICY

Sec. 636. (a) In recognition of the role which Project Head Start has played in the effective delivery of comprehensive health, educational, nutritional, social, and other services to economically disadvantaged children and their families, it is the purpose of this subchapter to extend the authority for the appropriation of funds for such program.

(b) In carrying out the provisions of this subchapter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall continue the administra-

tive arrangement responsible for meeting the needs of migrant and Indian children and shall assure that appropriate funding is provided to meet such needs.

(42 U.S.C. 9831 note) Enacted August 13, 1981, P.L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 499.

* * * * * * *

ADVANCE FUNDING

SEC. 657. For the purpose of affording adequate notice of funding available under this subchapter, appropriations for carrying out this subchapter are authorized to be included in an appropriation Act for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which they are available for obligations.

(42 U.S.C. 9852) Enacted August 13, 1981, P.L. 97-35, 95 Stat. 508.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

SEC. 658. (a)(1) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to eligible entities in rural and urban areas to pay the Federal share of the cost of projects designed to encourage intensive and comprehensive supportive services which will enhance the physical, social, emotional, and intellectual development of low-income children from birth to compulsory school age, including providing necessary support to their parents and other family members.

(2) The Secretary shall enter into contracts, agreements, or other arrangements with at least 10 but not more than 25 eligible agencies to carry out the provisions of this section.

(3) In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Secretary shall consider—

(A) the capacity of the eligible agency to administer the comprehensive program for which assistance is sought;

(B) the proximity of the agencies and facilities associated with the project to the infants, young children, parents, and other family members, to be served by the project, or the ability of the agency to provide offsite services;

(C) the ability of the eligible agency to coordinate its activities with State and local public agencies (such as agencies responsible for education, health and mental health services, social services, child care, nutrition, income assistance, and other relevant services), with appropriate nonprofit private organizations involved in the delivery of eligible support services, and with the appropriate local educational agency;

(D) the management and accounting skills of the eligible agency;

(E) the ability of the eligible agency to use the appropriate Federal, State, and local programs in carrying out the project; and

(F) the organization's involvement of project participants and community representatives in the planning and operation of the project.

(b)(1)(A) The Secretary may make planning grants to elegible agencies to pay the Federal share of the cost of planning for projects funded under this section.

(B)(i) No planning grant may be for a period longer than 1 year.

(ii) Not more than 30 planning grants may be made under this subsection.

(2) Each eligible agency desiring to receive a planning grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require. Each such application shall—

(A) describe the capacity of the eligible agency to provide or ensure the availability of the intensive and comprehensive supportive services pursuant to the purposes of this subsection;

(B) describe the eligible infants, young children, parents, and other family members to be served by the project, including the number to be served and information on the population and geographic location to be served;

(C) describe how the needs of such children will be met by the program;

(D) describe the intensive and comprehensive supportive services that program planners intend to address in the development of the plan;

(E) describe the manner in which the project will be operated toegether with the involvement of other community groups and public agencies;

(F) specify the agencies that the organization intends to contact and coordinate activities with during the planning phase;

(G) identify a planning phase advisory board which includes prospective project participants, representatives of the community in which the project will be located, and individuals with expertise in the services to be offered; and

(H) describe the capacity of the eligible agency to raise the non-Federal share of the costs of the program and such other information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(c)(1)(A) The Secretary shall make grants to eligible agencies selected in accordance with this section to pay the Federal share of the cost of carrying out projects for intensive and comprehensive supportive services for low-income infants, young children, parents, and other family members.

(B) The Secretary shall ensure that there will be projects receiving grants under this section in rural areas.

(2)(A) Each eligible agency desiring to receive an operating grant under this section shall—

(i) have a planning grant application approved under subsection (b) on file with the Secretary or have experience in conducting projects similar to the projects authorized by this section; and

(ii) submit an application at such time in such manner and containing or accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(B) Each such application shall—

(i) identify the population and geographic location to be served by the project;

(ii) provide assurances that services are closely related to the identifiable needs of the target population;

(iii) provide assurances that each project will provide directly or arrange for—

(I) services for infants and young children designed to enhance the physical, social, emotional, and intellectual development of such infants and children and which include, but are not limited to, infant and child health services, including screening and referral; child care; early childhood development programs; early intervention services for children with, or at-risk of development delays, and nutritional services; and

(II) services for parents and other family members designed to better enable parents and other family members to contribute to their child's healthy development and that include, but are not limited to, prenatal care; education in infant and child development, health, nutrition, and parenting; and referral for education, employment counseling and training; assistance in securing adequate income support, health care, nutritional assistance, and housing;

(iv) identify the referral providers, agencies, and organizations that the program will use;

(v) provide assurances that the eligible intensive and comprehensive supportive services will be furnished to parents beginning with prenatal care and will be furnished on a continuous basis to the infants and young children so eligible, as well as to their parents and other family members;

(vi) describe how services will be furnished at offsite locations, if appropriate;

(vii) describe the extent to which the eligible agency, through its project, will coordinate and expand existing services as well as provide services not available in the area to be served by the project;

(vii) describe how the project will relate to the local educational agency as well as State and local agencies providing health, nutritional, education, social, and income maintenance services;

(ix) provide assurances that the eligible agency will pay the non-Federal share of the cost of the application for which assistance is sought from non-Federal sources;

(x) collect and provide data on groups of individuals and geographic areas served, including types of services to be furnished, estimated cost of providing comprehensive services on an average per user basis, types and nature of conditions and needs identified and treated, and such other information as the Secretary requires;

(xi) provide for an advisory committee consisting of—

(I) participants in the program,

(II) individuals with expertise in furnishing services the program offers and in other aspects of child health and child development, and

(III) representatives of the community in which the program will be located;

(xii) describe plans for evaluating the impact of the project; and

(xiii) include such additional assurances, including submitting necessary reports, as the Secretary may reasonably require.

(d)(1)(A) The Secretary shall pay to eligible agencies having applications approved under subsections (b) and (c) the Federal share of the cost of the activities described in the application.

(B) The Federal share shall be 80 percent for each fiscal year.

(C) The non-Federal share of payments under this section may be in cash or in kind fairly evaluated, including equipment or services.

(D) Payments under this section may be made in installments, and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments, as the Secretary may determine.

No planning grant to a single eligible agency may exceed $35,000.

(e)(1) The Secretary shall, based on the projects assisted under this section, conduct or provide for, an evaluation of the success of projects authorized by this section.

(2) Each eligible agency receiving a grant under this section shall furnish information requested by evaluators in order to carry out this section.

(f) The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report on the evaluation required by this subsection not later than October 1, 1992, together with such recommendations, including recommendations for legislation, as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(g)(1) There are authorized to be appropriated $25,000,000 for fiscal year 1988 and for each fiscal year ending prior to October 1, 1993, to carry out the provisions of this section (other than subsection (f)).

(2) There are authorized to be appropriated $1,000,000 for the period beginning October 1, 1991, and ending September 30, 1993, to carry out the provisions of subsecton (f).

(3) Funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall remain available for obligation and expenditure for one fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated.

(h) As used in this section—

(1) the term "early intervention services" has the same meaning given that term by section 672(2) of the Education of the Handicapped Act;

(2) the term "eligible agency" means a Head Start agency, any community-based organization, and in addition includes an institution of higher education, a public hospital, a community development corporation, and any other public or private nonprofit agency or organization specializing in delivering social services to young children;

(3) the term "intensive and comprehensive supportive services" means—

(A) in the case of infants and young children, services designed to enhance the physical, social, emotional, and intellectual development of such infants and children and which includes, but is not limited to, infant and child health services, including screening and referral; child care; early childhood development programs; early intervention services for children with, or at-risk of developmental delays, and nutritional services; and

(B) in the case of parents and other family members, services designed to better enable parents and other family

members to contribute to their child's healthy development and which includes, but is not limited to, prenatal care; education in infant and child development, health, nutrition, and parenting; referral to education, employment counseling and training as appropriate; and assistance in securing adquate income support, health care, nutritional assisance, and housing;

(4) the term "low income" means persons who are from families having incomes below the poverty line as determined in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act;

(5) the term "local educational agency" has the same meaning given that term by section 198(a)(7) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; and

(6) the term "institution of higher education" has the same meaning given that term by section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

○